Preparatory Committee for the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

NPT/CONF.2000/PC.II/26
6 May 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Second session
Geneva, 27 April - 8 May 1998

Proposals for inclusion in the Chairman's Working Paper at the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2000 NPT Review Conference

Submitted by China

Peaceful uses of nuclear energy

1. The States parties recognize the important role of the technical cooperation fund of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in fulfilling obligations set forth in Article IV of the Treaty. The States parties emphasize that every effort should be made to ensure that the IAEA has necessary financial and human resources to meet its responsibilities in the area of technical cooperation. The States parties express their concern on the decrease of the pledge and contribution to the technical cooperation fund, and urge the States parties that are also IAEA Members to make full and timely payments to the technical cooperation fund.

2. The States parties recognize the important role of the IAEA in assisting the development of nuclear power, as well as in assisting the applications of nuclear technology in developing countries, especially in the field of agriculture, human health and environmental protection. The States parties encourage the IAEA to further strengthen the technical cooperation in the area of nuclear power and nuclear technology applications.

Non-proliferation

1. Any concern related to nuclear proliferation should be resolved according to the procedures spelt out in relevant international legal instruments, including through dialogue and cooperation. No country should impose its own law and interests on any other country or the international community at large.

Preparatory Committee for the 2000 Review
Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on
the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

NPT/CONF.2000/PC.II/27
7 May 1998

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Second session
Geneva, 27 April - 8 May 1998

Summary of Canadian proposals

Submitted by Canada

Report of the Preparatory Committee on its second session

I INTRODUCTION

II SUBSTANTIVE AND PROCEDURAL ISSUES

A. *Substantive issues considered by the Preparatory Committee at its second session*

1. Pursuant to the Chairman's Statement contained in document NPT/CONF.2000/PC.I/31, time was allocated at the second session for the discussion on and consideration of 3 subject areas:

(a) Security assurances

-text to be inserted-

(b) The resolution on the Middle East

-text to be inserted-

(c) FMCT

The States Parties present at the PrepCom reaffirmed the value of an effective FMCT, in accordance with the Principles and Objectives. They strongly urge an immediate commencement to and early conclusion of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on that basis.

2. The Preparatory Committee, in conformity with its task to consider principles, objectives and ways in order to promote the fully implementation of the Treaty, also considered other issues during this session:

(a) Non-proliferation

The Committee noted the continuing risks to international peace and security by nuclear proliferation and re-emphasized the urgency and importance of achieving the universality of the Treaty, particularly by the accession to the Treaty at the earliest possible date of those States possessing nuclear capabilities. States parties renewed their commitments to make determined efforts to achieve this goal. They also supported proposals to establish nuclear-weapon-free zones in parts of the world where they do not exist, such as the Middle East and South Asia, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the regions concerned as a measure towards the strengthening of the nuclear non-proliferation regime and to realizing the objectives of nuclear disarmament.

(b) START

The Committee noted, during its discussions concerning the implementation of Article VI of the Treaty, that the START process, as a key element in systematic and progressive efforts towards the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons, must be pursued energetically and diligently. States parties participating in the Committee urged the United States of America and the Russian Federation to take all steps necessary to approve and implement as quickly as possible START II and associated agreements and undertakings. These States parties also noted the importance of the Joint Statement on Parameters on Future Reductions in Nuclear Forces signed by Presidents Clinton and Yeltsin on March 21, 1997, which set out parameters for negotiations on a START III agreement. They equally urged the two States parties concerned to act as soon as possible on the implementation of that Joint Statement. Finally, States parties expressed the view that this process of negotiated nuclear weapons reductions and transparency measures should be expanded at an appropriate point in the near future to include all five nuclear weapon States parties.

(c) CTBT

The States Parties present at the Preparatory Committee affirmed their view that, in accordance with Article XIV, paragraph 2, of the CTBT, the political conference provided for by that Article should be convened for the first time in 1999.

(d) Safeguards

The Committee noted the support of States Parties present for early conclusion by all states with NPT-type Safeguards Agreements of Additional Protocols to their respective Safeguards Agreement, and urged that the maximum possible number of such agreements be concluded by the 2000 NPT Review Conference.

B. Organization of work of the Preparatory Committee

C. Organization of the 2000 Review Conference

III RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE NEXT SESSION OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

nb. Text in italics comprise Canadian proposals that are subject to agreement.

Preparatory Committee for the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on The Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

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7 May 1998

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Geneva, 27 April - 8 May 1998

Language to be included in the Chairman's working paper

Submitted by Sweden

The States parties agree that the nuclear-weapon States should unequivocally reaffirm their commitment to the elimination of nuclear weapons and agree to start work immediately on the practical steps and negotiations required for its achievement.

The States parties stress the importance of de-alerting and de-activating nuclear weapons. These measures would help prevent inadvertent, accidental or unauthorized launches and create beneficial conditions for continued disarmament efforts.

The States parties reaffirm the importance that all States exercise utmost restraint regarding any activity that could undermine the fundamental objectives of CTBT.

The States parties agree that legally binding security assurances within the NPT framework would strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime. Pending the achievement of an international legally binding agreement on negative security assurances, it is imperative that the nuclear-weapon States scrupulously observe their unilateral commitments in this field.

Preparatory Committee for the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on The Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

NPT/CONF.2000/PC.II/29
7 May 1998

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Geneva, 27 April - 8 May 1998

CLUSTER TWO: ARTICLE III

Submitted by Turkey

Proposed elements for inclusion in the report of the Preparatory Committee on the work of its second session

The States parties urge all States with nuclear materials on its territory to adopt strict physical protection arrangements and adhere to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.

All States should work for the immediate commencement and early conclusion of negotiations on a new internationally legally binding instrument controlling the illicit trafficking of nuclear materials. Such an instrument would commit the parties to ensure the control and security of nuclear materials and radiation sources and to report any loss or theft of such materials to the IAEA or to other international organizations.

Preparatory Committee for the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

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Updated draft recommendations for the report of the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

Submitted by the European Union

Chapeau

Reaffirmation of commitment to the preamble and articles of the Treaty.

Reaffirmation of commitment to efforts designed to promote the full realisation and effective implementation of the provisions of the Treaty, as well as reaffirmation of the decisions on principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament and on strengthening the review process for the Treaty as well as the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

(i) Universality

Urgency and importance of achieving the universality of the Treaty; welcome for the eight new accessions to the Treaty since 1995, bringing the number of States Parties to 186; urgency for all States not yet party to the Treaty to accede to the Treaty at the earliest possible date, particularly those States that operate unsafeguarded nuclear facilities.

Welcome for Brazil's declared intention to accede to the Treaty

(ii) Main Committee I issues

Non-Proliferation

Re-affirmation that every effort should be made to implement the Treaty in all its aspects to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices, without hampering the peaceful uses of nuclear energy by States parties to the Treaty.

Nuclear Disarmament

The importance of all States to make every effort to promote the earliest entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, in accordance with Article XIV of that Treaty.

Importance of signature and ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty by all States, in particular those States upon whose adherence entry into force of the Treaty depends.

The importance of all States to support efforts to establish the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty's verification regime in a timely and effective manner.

Reaffirmation of the need for immediate commencement and early conclusion of negotiations on a non-discriminatory and universally applicable convention banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, in accordance with the statement of the Special Coordinator of the Conference on Disarmament and the mandate contained therein.

Recognition of the progress in nuclear weapons reduction by the nuclear -weapon States, including those made unilaterally or bilaterally under the START process, as steps towards nuclear disarmament; reaffirmation of the commitment by the nuclear weapon States to the determined pursuit of systematic and progressive efforts to reduce nuclear weapons globally, with the ultimate goal of eliminating those weapons and of the commitment by all States to the achievement of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

Urgency and importance of ratification of START II, and of immediate opening of negotiations on a START III treaty. Recognition of the value of increased openness through the information provided by the nuclear weapon states in the course of the NPT review process on steps they have taken or are taking in nuclear disarmament.

Welcome for efforts by the group of seven major industrialised countries and the Russian Federation to address the issue of management of plutonium from dismantled nuclear weapons.

Universal adherence to existing Conventions and regimes of non-proliferation would greatly enhance international peace and security and contribute to further progress in the field of disarmament.

Urgency and importance of achieving the universality of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction. Urgency for all States not yet party to the Convention to accede at the earliest possible date.

Urgency and importance of the Ad Hoc Group of the States parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological

(Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction to complete negotiations on a legally binding verification and compliance regime for the Treaty by the end of 1998, and of achieving the universality of the Convention through accession to the Convention by all States not yet party at the earliest possible date.

Importance that all regions make major reductions in their levels of conventional arms, as has been done in Europe on the basis of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe.

Nuclear-Weapon-Free zones

Welcome for the steps taken to conclude further nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaties since 1995 and reaffirmation of the conviction that the establishment of internationally recognised nuclear-weapon-free zones freely arrived at among the States concerned enhances global and regional peace and security.

Recognition of the importance attached by signatories and States parties to the Treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Pelindaba and Bangkok to establishing a mechanism for cooperation among their respective Treaty agencies.

Importance of establishment of zone free from all weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East involving all States in the region. Importance that all States in Middle East which have not yet done so should accede to the NPT and the Chemical and Biological Weapons Conventions.

Security Assurances

Reaffirmation of the view that further steps, which could take the form of an international legally binding instrument, should be considered to assure non-nuclear-weapon States party to the Treaty against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

Recognition that treaty-based security assurances are available to parties to nuclear-weapon-free zones through the signature of the relevant protocols to such zones by the Nuclear Weapon States. Importance of concerned States that have not yet signed and ratified these treaties doing so as soon as possible, thus bringing into effect those security assurances.

Importance of the recent decision by the Conference on Disarmament to establish an Ad Hoc Committee to consider effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

(iii) Main Committee II issues

Safeguards

Reaffirmation that all States parties required by Article III of the Treaty to sign and bring into force comprehensive safeguards agreements and which have not yet done so should do so without delay.

Welcome for the adoption by the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) of a Model Protocol containing measures which, when implemented, will strengthen the effectiveness and improve the efficiency of the Agency's safeguards system.

Importance of early conclusions of Additional Protocols to relevant safeguards agreements as soon as possible, including by States with voluntary offer safeguards agreements and with INFCIRC 66-type safeguards agreements.

Importance of cost-effective and efficient implementation of integrated safeguards system by IAEA as a matter of highest priority.

Importance for all States to comply fully with their safeguards agreements, and with relevant obligations under UN Security Council resolutions.

Reaffirmation that IAEA is the competent authority responsible for verifying and assuring, in accordance with the statute of the Agency and the Agency's safeguards system, compliance with its safeguards agreements.

Welcome for the commitment by Nuclear Weapon States that fissile material transferred from military use to peaceful nuclear activities should, as soon as practicable, be placed under IAEA safeguards in the framework of the voluntary safeguards agreements in place with the Nuclear Weapon States.

Importance that each State Party with nuclear materials on its territory maintain and improve its own arrangements for nuclear materials accountancy, safety and physical protection, applying the appropriate internationally agreed standards.

Welcome for decision by a number of States to adopt a set of Guidelines for the Management of Plutonium in all peaceful nuclear activities as published in INFCIRC 549.

Welcome steps taken by G8 to increase cooperation on and implementation of Programme for Preventing and Combating Illicit Trafficking in Nuclear Material. Importance of expanded participation in the Programme.

(iv) Main Committee III issues

Peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Reaffirmation of commitment to continue to take further steps for the full realisation of the relevant provisions of the Treaty, taking into account the undertakings in the principles and objectives on the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Reaffirmation that attacks or threats of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes jeopardise nuclear safety and raise serious concerns regarding the application of international law on the use of force in such cases, which could warrant appropriate action in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

Importance of ensuring the exercise of the inalienable right of all parties to the Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, without discrimination and in conformity with Article I, II and III of the Treaty.

Importance that exporting States take measures to ensure that exports of sensitive materials, equipments and technologies are subject to an appropriate system of surveillance and control, facilitating cooperative technological development by providing confidence of suppliers that goods, technology and materials will only be used for peaceful purposes.

Reaffirmation that new supply arrangements should require, as a necessary precondition, acceptance of the IAEA's full scope safeguards and international legally binding commitments not to acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

Importance of all parties that have not yet done so to adhere to the Nuclear Suppliers Group Guidelines.

Importance of transparency in export control regimes. Welcome for transparency activities of the Nuclear Suppliers Group.

Importance that States that have not yet done so sign and ratify the 1994 Convention on Nuclear Safety at the earliest possible date.

Importance of continuing commitment worldwide to improvements in nuclear safety, including in the fields of radiation protection and waste management. Welcome for conclusion of Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management. Call on all States to sign and ratify as soon as possible.

Importance that IAEA continues to have financial and human resources necessary to carry out its responsibilities in the areas of technical cooperation, safeguards and nuclear safety. Importance of improved delivery of technical cooperation by IAEA.

Preparatory Committee for the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

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11 May 1998

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Second session
Geneva, 27 April - 8 May 1998

LETTER DATED 7 MAY 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ARGENTINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN GENEVA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARIAT OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

The Permanent Mission of the Argentine Republic to the International Organizations at Geneva has the honour to request, on behalf of Argentina and Chile, that the following declarations be distributed as official documents of the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2000 Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons:

- Joint Declaration on the Transport of Radioactive Waste, issued by the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay on 17 January 1997;

- Declaration of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL) concerning the transport of radioactive waste, dated 5 February 1998;

- Paragraph 23 f of the Declaration of San Salvador on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures, issued by the Organization of American States (OAS) on 27 February 1998.

GE.98-61294 (E)

Annex 1

JOINT DECLARATION ON THE TRANSPORT OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE

The Governments of the Argentine Republic, the Federative Republic of Brazil, the Republic of Chile and the Eastern Republic of Uruguay:

Wishing, within the framework of the excellent relations they enjoy with the Governments of Japan, France and the United Kingdom and before another transport of radioactive waste from European ports to Japan takes place, to reiterate their concern about the risks that the transport, by virtue of the intrinsically dangerous nature of the shipment, represents for the health of their inhabitants and for the marine environment of the region through which the transit will take place;

Expressing furthermore their concern at the possibility that future shipments may use the Cape Horn route, which presents risks for navigation owing to its physical and meteorological characteristics and the vulnerability of the Antarctic and sub-Antarctic ecosystems, and recalling, in this connection, that the principles of international law and the relevant national legislation give coastal States jurisdiction with respect to the protection and preservation of the marine environment in their respective exclusive economic zones in order to prevent, reduce and control contamination in this environment;

Drawing attention also to the undesirability of such shipments taking place in future with a gradual increase in the quantity and/or hazardousness of the material transported each time;

DECLARE:

1. Their grave concern at the risks associated with the transit through the region of ships transporting radioactive waste;

2. Their intention to adopt, in waters under their jurisdiction, measures recognized by international law to protect the health of their inhabitants and their marine ecosystems;

3. The need to strengthen, within the competent international organizations, the regulations governing the transport of radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel, which, inter alia, should include: guarantees regarding the non-contamination of the marine environment; exchange of information on the routes selected; an obligation to communicate to coastal States the contingency plans that will be applied in the event of an accident; the commitment to recover the radioactive waste in the event of incidents involving ships transporting waste; and payment of compensation in the event of injury and damage;

4. Their support for the work on the revision and negotiation of the Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage and the convention on the safe management of radioactive waste and the safety of spent nuclear fuel that is taking place within IAEA and the review of the Code for the Safe Carriage of Irradiated Nuclear Fuel (INF Code), which should be made mandatory.

Buenos Aires, 17 January 1997

Annex 2

AGENCY FOR THE PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

TREATY OF TLATELOLCO
OPANAL

JOINT DECLARATION ON THE TRANSPORT OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE

The Member States and Observer States of the Council of OPANAL and in general the States Parties to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco), in view of the imminent passage through the zone of application of the said Treaty of a shipment of radioactive waste from France to Japan through the Panama Canal, and in the context of the good relations which they maintain with the Governments of Japan, France and the United Kingdom,

1. Reiterate their profound concern about the risks that the transit of such highly radioactive waste represents for the health and lives of their inhabitants and for the preservation of the marine and land environment of the region;

2. Express also their deep concern about the probability that other vessels with similar dangerous cargoes may in the future seek to use this or other shipping routes near their coasts, and about the risks which they pose not only for the national maritime areas but especially for their peoples and the ecosystem in general, in a region recognized as the first nuclear-weapon-free zone in the world;

3. Confirm their intention to consider, if necessary, the adoption of measures available to them under international law and their respective national laws on the matter in order to protect and preserve the health of their inhabitants and the marine ecosystem in the zones subject to their jurisdiction;

4. Appeal to the international community to strengthen, within the international organizations, the strict regulations governing the transport of such radioactive material, which must make it obligatory to provide guarantees regarding safety measures, prevention of contamination, contingency plans in the event of disasters and the exchange of relevant information with the countries concerned;

5. Make a firm appeal to the Governments of France, Japan and the United Kingdom to undertake to observe fully the international legal requirements on the matter, especially the provisions of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA);

6. Lastly, reaffirm their support for the statements of the General Conference of OPANAL on the matter, especially Resolution CG/Res.299 (XIII) on the Prevention of Radioactive Contamination of the Marine Environment within the Framework of the Treaty of Tlatelolco, adopted on 27 May 1993; Resolution CG/Res.332 (XIV) on the Maritime Transport of Radioactive Waste, adopted on 29 March 1995; and Resolution CG/E/Res.386 (E-XII) on the Strengthening of OPANAL, adopted on 14 November 1997, as well as all other international legal provisions issued by other international organizations on the subject.

Mexico City, 5 February 1998

Annex 3

DECLARATION OF SAN SALVADOR ON CONFIDENCE- AND SECURITY-BUILDING MEASURES

(Adopted at the fifth plenary session, held on 28 February 1998)

The States members of the Organization of American States, meeting at the San Salvador Regional Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures in follow-up to the Santiago Conference:

Convinced of the importance of the confidence- and security-building process, and of the implementation of measures such as those identified in the Declaration of Santiago, for the consolidation of a region inspired by democratic values and sustained by a culture of peace, agree to recommend the application, in the most appropriate manner, of additional measures including the following: ...

f. Develop a cooperation programme to address the concerns raised by maritime transport of nuclear and other waste, and to cooperate and coordinate in the relevant international fora to strengthen standards governing such transport and its safety.

Preparatory Committee for the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

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8 May 1998

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Second session
Geneva, 27 April - 8 May 1998

LETTERS DATED 7 MAY 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF) TO THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND THE PERMANENT MISSION OF QATAR TO THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, IN GENEVA, ADDRESSEDTO THE SECRETARIAT OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

The Permanent Mission of Iran (Islamic Republic of) to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations and the Permanent Mission of Qatar to United Nations Office and other International Organizations, in Geneva, in accordance with the decision of the OIC group, have the honour to request the Secretariat of the Preparatory Committee for the NPT 2000 Review Conference to distribute the attached communiqué and resolutions of the 8th Summit of the Organization of Islamic Conference and the 25th session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers as official documents of the Preparatory Committee of NPT 2000 Review Conference.

GE.98-61300

Annex I

From
The 8th OIC Summit Final Communique

Disarmament:

69. The Conference called for the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction, notably nuclear weapons with a view to creating a world free of such weapons and for the intensification of efforts aimed at finding a solution to disarmament issues, particularly the elimination of nuclear weapons. It reaffirmed that all States have an inalienable right to develop their programmes for peaceful uses of nuclear energy for their economic and social development.

70. The Conference called upon all States, particularly the States of the regions concerned, which have not yet done, to positively respond to proposals for the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in the Middle East, Central Asia, South Asia and South-East Asia.

71. The Conference urged all States, especially nuclear weapon States, to exert pressure on Israel to become party to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and called on the international community and the Security Council to compel Israel to comply with U.N. Resolutions, particularly Security Council Resolution 487 (1981), to accede to the treaty of Non- Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to implement the resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) calling for the subjection of all Israeli atomic facilities to the IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards System, to obtain Israel's renunciation of nuclear armament, and to submit a full report on its stockpile of nuclear weapons and ammunition to the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency as those steps are essential for the establishment of a zone free from weapons of mass destruction, and primarily nuclear weapons in the Middle East region, a fundamental factor for the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

72. The Conference called upon all States, including those Members of the Conference on Disarmament, particularly the nuclear weapon States, to work urgently towards a binding agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons and to explore all additional means to provide effective assurances of Non-Nuclear Weapon States in the global or regional context. It urged the Conference on Disarmament for the immediate commencement and early conclusion of negotiations on a non-discriminatory and universally applicable convention banning the production and elimination of stockpiles of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosives.

73. The Conference recognized the need for enhancing regional security and stability through the settlement of outstanding disputes and the establishment of equitable and verifiable balance of armaments at lower levels. It called upon the international community and the states concerned to adopt measures which would ease global and regional tensions and result in a just and lasting resolution of outstanding conflicts and disputes thus facilitating meaningful disarmament and arms control measures.

Annex 2

From
The 25th ICFM Final Communique

Disarmament:

76. The Conference called for the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction, notably nuclear weapons with a view to creating a world free of such weapons and for the intensification of efforts aimed at finding a solution to disarmament issues, particularly the elimination of nuclear weapons. It reaffirmed that all States have an inalienable right to develop their programmes for peaceful uses of nuclear energy for their economic and social development.

77. The Conference called upon all States, particularly the States concerned, to positively respond to proposals for the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in the Middle East, Central Asia, South Asia and South-East Asia.

78. The Conference urged all States, especially nuclear weapon States, to exert pressure on Israel to become party to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and called on the international community and the Security Council to compel Israel to comply with U.N. Resolutions, particularly Security Council Resolution 487 (1981), to implement the resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) calling for the subjection of all Israeli atomic facilities to the IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards System and implement the Resolution on the Middle East adopted by the Madrid Conference and the NPT Review Conference held in New York in April-May 1995.

79. The Conference calls on the Security Council to obtain Israel's renunciation of nuclear armament, and to submit a full report on its stockpile of nuclear weapons and ammunition to the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency as those steps are essential for the establishment of a zone free from weapons of mass destruction, and primarily nuclear weapons in the Middle East region, this being a fundamental factor for the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the region. The Conference called on Member States to re-include the item on Israel's nuclear capacity and its dangers in the agenda of the next Government Conference of the IAEA.

80. The Conference called upon the States, including those Members of the Conference on Disarmament, to work urgently towards a binding agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons and to explore all additional means to provide effective assurances of Non-Nuclear Weapon States in the global or regional context. It urged the Conference on disarmament for the immediate

commencement and early conclusion of negotiations on a non-discriminatory and universally applicable convention banning the production and elimination of stockpiles of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosives.

81. The Conference recognized the importance of enhancing regional security and stability through the settlement of outstanding disputes and the establishment of equitable and verifiable balance of armaments at lower levels. It called upon the international community and the states concerned to adopt measures which would ease global and regional tensions and result in a just and lasting resolution of outstanding conflicts and disputes thus facilitating meaningful disarmament and arms control measures.

Annex 3

Resolution No. 39/25-P on Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference in the year 2000

The Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session for a better future for the Peoples of the Islamic Ummah), held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 17 to 19 Dhul Quida, 1418H (15-17 March, 1998),

Recalling the UNGA resolution 51/41 which decided the holding of NPT Review Conference;

Recalling the General Assembly Resolution 50/7- Q of 12 December 1995, in which it took note of the various decisions of 1995 Review and Extension Conference;

Believing that convening of Review Conference in 2000 has great effects on Evaluation of Compliance of Nuclear and Non-Nuclear States parties to NPT;

Taking note of necessity of active participation of Islamic countries parties to NPT in 2000 Review Conference of NPT and its preparatory committees;

Stressing the necessity of active participation of Islamic countries in multilateral disarmament negotiations;

Reaffirming that nuclear weapons programme of Israel still poses grave danger to the security of the Islamic countries, especially in the Middle East;

Noting the ICJ advisory opinion in which it recalls the obligation of the nuclear weapon states to initiate and conclude negotiations on complete nuclear disarmament;

Also noting the declaration of principles and objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament adopted by the 1995 Review Conference on strengthening nuclear disarmament,

1. Requests all Islamic countries parties to the Treaty to actively participate in 2000 Review Conference of NPT and its preparatory committees.

2. Requests all States parties to pursue vigorously the objective of nuclear disarmament in the international fora, particularly in 2000 NPT Review Conference as stipulated in Article 6 of the NPT.

3. Invites all States parties to the NPT in particular the nuclear countries members in the Security Council to exert pressure on Israel to accede to the Treaty to refrain from owning nuclear weapons and their components and to place all its nuclear programmes and systems under the IAEA comprehensive safeguards taking into consideration what is provided in operative paragraph 14 of Security Council Resolution No. 687 issued on 14 April 1991 and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, as well as the resolution adopted by the Review and Extension Conference regarding the Middle East for the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty which was held in New York in April and May 1995 regarding a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East region.

4. Requests the Islamic countries parties to NPT to conduct further consultations at the expert level before 2000 Review Conference and its preparatory committees in order to coordinate positions in the Conference.

5. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the Implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

Annex 4

Resolution No. 23/25-P on the Establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in Africa, the Middle East, Central Asia, South Asia and South East Asia

The Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session for a better future for the Peoples of the Islamic Ummah), held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 17 to 19 Dhul Quida, 1418H (15-17 March, 1998),

Recalling that the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures which can most effectively guarantee the non- proliferation of nuclear weapons, as well as contribute to the achievement of general and complete disarmament;

Convinced that the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon Free-Zones in various regions will serve to protect the States of such regions against the threat or use of Nuclear Weapons;

Recalling that the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly recommended the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia;

Noting that the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones particularly in the Middle East, would effectively enhance regional and international peace and security;

Taking into consideration the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Conference of the States parties to the Nuclear Weapons Non-Proliferation Treaty on the review and extension of the treaty;

Also recalling all the resolutions adopted by various Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers, including Resolution 22/24-P issued by the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, and resolution No. 22/8-P(IS) issued by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference on the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia;

Bearing in mind all the resolutions and recommendations adopted by the Organization of African Unity in this respect, and recalling in particular the Declaration on Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its First Ordinary Session held in Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964 on the necessity for establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa;

Drawing attention to the fact that all states of the Middle East have become parties to the Non-proliferation treaty except Israel that is not a party to the Treaty, has not placed its nuclear programmes under safeguard agreements, and has not declared its intention to do so;

Recalling as well, all relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on this subject particularly Resolutions 51/41, 51/42 and 51/53 on the establishment of nuclear weapon free zones in the Middle East, South Asia and Africa respectively;

Noting the successful conclusion of the signing ceremony of the African Nuclear Weapon Free Zones (Treaty of Pelindaba) that was held at Cairo on 11 April 1996;

Noting the statements made at the highest level by the Governments of South Asian States pledging themselves not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social development of their peoples;

Welcoming the proposal for the conclusion of a bilateral or regional nuclear test ban agreement in South Asia as well as the proposal to convene under UN auspices a Conference on nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia and welcoming also the proposal to hold five nation consultations with a view to ensuring nuclear non-proliferation in the region of South Asia;

Taking Note of the Report of the Secretary General in this respect (Document No ICFM/25-98/PIL/D.15),

1. Welcomes the treaty on the establishment of a nuclear- weapon-free zone in Africa which was signed in Cairo on 11 April, 1996.

2. Also welcomes the signing of a convention in Bangkok in December 1995 by the Heads of State and Government of the ten South-East Asian countries for the establishment of a South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone.

3. Calls upon all States, particularly the States of the regions concerned, which have not yet done so, to positively respond to proposals for the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones in the Middle East and South Asia.

4. Reaffirms the determination of Member States to take measures to prevent nuclear proliferation on a non-discriminatory and universal basis.

5. Urges all States, especially nuclear weapon States to exert pressure on Israel to become party to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and calls on the international community and the Security Council to compel Israel to comply with the relevant U.N. Resolutions, particularly Security Council Resolution 487(1981), to immediately implement the resolutions of the International atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) calling for the subjection of all Israeli atomic facilities to the IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards System and to implement the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the Extension and Review of the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Meeting held in New York in April and May 1995.

6. Requests the Security Council to obtain Israel's renunciation of nuclear armament, and to submit a full report on its stockpile renunciation of nuclear armament, and to submit a full report on its stockpile of nuclear weapons and ammunition to the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency as those steps are essential for the establishment of a zone free from weapons of mass destruction, and primarily nuclear weapons in the Middle East region, a fundamental factor for the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the region and calls upon Member States to strive to include again the item "Israeli nuclear capabilities and its dangers" on the agenda of the forthcoming General Conference of the IAEA.

7. Considers that the establishment of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia constitute one of the main factors for the consideration of the nuclear weapons non-proliferation system.

8. Welcomes the various proposals made by Pakistan to keep the South Asian region free of nuclear weapons including the proposed five-nation consultations to ensure nuclear non-proliferation in the region.

9. Requests all Member States to keep up and further coordinate their cooperation at the United Nations and other relevant international fora to promote the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones in the Middle East and South Asia.

10. Requests the Secretary General to follow the developments in this regard and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

Preparatory Committee for the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

NPT/CONF.2000/PC.II/33
11 May 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Second session
Geneva, 27 April - 8 May 1998

LETTER DATED 8 MAY 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA TO THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN GENEVA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARIAT OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

We hereby wish to submit the following Joint Declaration for distribution as a document of the Preparatory Committee.

"Joint Declaration of the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula"signed by South and North Korea on January 20, 1992 and entered into force on February 19, 1992.

GE.98-61306

Joint Declaration of the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula
(Entered into force on 19 February 1992)

The South and the North,

Desiring to eliminate the danger of nuclear war through denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, and thus create an environment and conditions favorable for peace and peaceful unification of our country and contribute to peace and security in Asia and the world.

Declare as follows:

1. The South and the North shall not test, manufacture, produce, receive, possess, store, deploy or use nuclear weapons.

2. The South and the North shall use nuclear energy solely for peaceful purposes.

3. The South and the North shall not possess nuclear reprocessing and uranium enrichment facilities.

4. The South and the North, in order to verify the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, shall conduct inspection of the objects selected by the other side and agreed upon between the two sides, in accordance with procedures and methods to be determined by the South-North Joint Nuclear Control Commission.

5. The South and the North, in order to implement this joint declaration, shall establish and operate a South-North Joint Nuclear Control Commission within one (1) month of the effectuation of this joint declaration.

6. This Joint Declaration shall enter into force as of the day the two sides exchange appropriate instruments following the completion of their respective procedures for bringing it into effect.

Signed on January 20, 1992

Chung Won-shik
Prime Minister of the
Republic of Korea

Chief delegate
of the South
delegation to the
South-North
High-Level Talks

Yon Hyong-muk
Premier of the
Administration Council
of the Democratic
People's Republic of
Korea

Head
of the North
delegation to the
South-North
High-Level Talks

Preparatory Committee for the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

NPT/CONF.2000/PC.II/34
11 May 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Second session
Geneva, 27 April-8 May 1998

Proposals for inclusion in the
Report of the Preparatory Committee on its second session

Submitted by Canada

II SUBSTANTIVE AND PROCEDURAL ISSUES

A. Substantive issues considered by the Preparatory Committee at its second session

1. Pursuant to the Chairman's Statement contained in document NPT/CONF.2000/PC.I/31, time was allocated at the second session for the discussion on and consideration of three subject areas:

(a) Security assurances

The States Parties reaffirmed that, pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, further steps should be considered to assure non-nuclear-weapon States Parties to the Treaty against the use and threat of use of nuclear weapons. These steps could take the form of an internationally legally binding instrument.

The States Parties agreed to keep under review, and to allocate specific time for discussions on and the consideration of, any proposals on security assurances at upcoming PrepCom sessions with a view to making recommendations to the 2000 Review Conference on this issue.

(b) The Resolution on the Middle East

The States Parties, and in particular the nuclear-weapon States, reaffirmed their commitment "to extend their cooperation and to exert utmost efforts with a view to ensuring the establishment by regional parties of a Middle East zone free of nuclear and all other weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems" as set forth in the 'Resolution on the Middle East' adopted at the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference.

The States Parties agreed to keep under review, and to allocate specific time for discussions on and the consideration of, any proposals on the 'Resolution on the Middle East' at upcoming PrepCom sessions with a view to making recommendations to the 2000 Review Conference on this issue.

(c) FMCT

The States Parties present at the PrepCom reaffirmed the value of an effective FMCT, in accordance with the 'Principles and Objectives on Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament'. They strongly urged an immediate commencement to and early conclusion of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on that basis.

2. The Preparatory Committee, in conformity with its task to consider principles, objectives and ways in order to promote the full implementation of the Treaty, also considered other issues during this session:

(a) Non-proliferation

The Committee noted the continuing risks to international peace and security by nuclear proliferation and re-emphasized the urgency and importance of achieving the universality of the Treaty, particularly by the accession to the Treaty at the earliest possible date of those States possessing nuclear capabilities. States Parties renewed their commitments to make determined efforts to achieve this goal. They also supported proposals to establish internationally recognized nuclear-weapon-free zones in parts of the world where they do not exist, such as the Middle East and South Asia, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the regions concerned as a measure towards the strengthening of the nuclear non-proliferation regime and to realizing the objectives of nuclear disarmament.

(b) Nuclear disarmament

During its second session, the Committee continued its consideration of different concepts, approaches, and elements concerning nuclear disarmament. The States Parties reaffirmed that their undertakings with regard to nuclear disarmament as set out in the Treaty should be fulfilled with determination. The nuclear-weapon States reaffirmed their commitment as stated in Article VI of the Treaty, to pursue in good faith negotiations on effective measures related to nuclear disarmament. A range of views and proposals were put forward concerning this high priority aspect of the NPT; those are reflected or incorporated in the [Chairman's Working Paper contained in Annex I to this Report]. The Committee, recommended that these considerations be continued at its next session in 1999.

The Committee also focused on one particularly timely dimension of this issue and noted during its discussions concerning the implementation of Article VI of the Treaty, that the START process, as a key element in systematic and progressive efforts toward the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons, must be pursued energetically and diligently. States Parties participating in the Committee urged the United States of America and the Russian Federation to take all steps necessary to approve and implement as quickly as possible START II and associated agreements and undertakings. These States Parties also noted the importance of the 'Joint Statement on Parameters on Future Reductions in Nuclear Forces' signed by Presidents Clinton and Yeltsin on March 21, 1997, which set out parameters for negotiations on a START III agreement. They equally urged the two States Parties concerned to act as soon as possible on the implementation of that Joint Statement. Finally, States Parties

nuclear weapon reductions and transparency measures should be expanded at an appropriate point in the near future to include all five nuclear-weapon States Parties.

(c) CTBT

The Committee, noting the progress made by the CTBT Provisional Technical Secretariat in Vienna in implementing various provisions of that Treaty, as well as noting the continuing uncertainty as to the Treaty's prospects for entry-into-force, expressed the view that Article XIV, paragraph 2, of the Treaty should be fully and effectively implemented.

(d) Safeguards

The Committee noted the support of States Parties present for early conclusion by all States of Additional Protocols to their respective Safeguards Agreements, and urged that the maximum possible number of such additional protocols be concluded by the 2000 NPT Review Conference.

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